**IT Applications, Unit 4**

**Security and ethical considerations, Ch 8, p 294**

**Emerging technologies, Cloud Computing, p 305**

**The advantages and disadvantages of using cloud computing for storing, communicating and disposing of data and information.**

**What is cloud computing?**

1. Provide a definition for cloud computing?

Cloud computing is a service provided by large internet-based specialised data centres that offers storage, processing and computer resources to individuals and organisations. The services are shared, on-demand and simple to use, and companies pay for use and as needed. For example, Google’s gmail uses cloud computing processing powers and storage facilities; Zoho offers tools to businesses including web conferencing, applications and project-management tools.

**Implications for businesses**

1. Distinguish between the following types of clouds:
   1. Public cloud

Public cloud, business accesses web services via a third party who shares resources & costs on a utility or use base.

* 1. Community cloud

Community cloud, group of organisations with similar needs seek to share the infrastructure; eg. group of finance companies with a higher level of security demands.

* 1. Hybrid cloud

Hybrid cloud, business accessing a mix of cloud services in a public & community environment.

* 1. Private cloud

Private cloud, tailored to suit private client. For example, wanting higher levels of security in medical institutions, etc.

**Advantages and disadvantages of using cloud computing**

From the text and also from the Articles:

“Guide to cloud computing”

“Steven Levy on the Perils of Cloud Computing”

**Complete the following:**

**Advantages**

1. List the advantages of this type of computing.

CASHMEC

* C, Costs of software, hardware
* A, Anywhere any time access
* S, Storage and security
* H, Hardware scalability
* M, no maintenance, less IT staff
* E, Easy to use
* C, Collaboration

**Disadvantages**

1. List the disadvantages of cloud computing.

PADDLLSSC

* P, Privacy
* A, Availability and speed of connection
* D, Data loss
* D, Data ownership
* L, Lack of control
* L, Legal issues, operate in different countries
* S, Staff, training of staff
* S, Software capabilities, less features than desk top application
* C, Cost of purchasing service